

*“Therefore, if any one is in Christ,
he is a new creation;
the old has passed away, behold,
the new has come.”*

(2 Cor 5:17)

Hallelujah! Praise God for the new life that He has given to us through His precious blood. The moment that we received baptism, we left our old selves and began a life belonging to the One who paid a ransom for our sins. This is why we call Jesus our “Lord,” because we are no longer our own. However, how do we carry on with our new lives in an acceptable manner to God? The Bible supplies us with plenty of answers to this question. We hope that through each Student Spiritual Convocation, we can learn as much as possible concerning how to live for Christ,



About Book 5:

Living in **H**oliness

“It is written,

‘You shall be holy, for I am holy.’ ”

(1 Peter 1:16)

It is a daily challenge for modern Christians to be holy in this world full of sin and temptation. Yet it is a challenge we must overcome at all costs because no one will see the Lord without holiness (Heb 12:14).

With this book, we will study how the saints stood firm in their faith despite great opposition. We will also learn from the timeless words of God which instruct us how to be pure and spotless. All that remains is our determination to live a life of holiness with the help of the Holy Spirit. Are you ready to take up this challenge?

Student Spiritual Convocation

Book 1

A Life of Prayers

Book 2

A Life of Love

Book 3

A Life of Servitude

Book 4

Living in the Words of God

Book 5

Living in Holiness

Book 6

Family Life

All Bible quotations are in RSV.

Recommended Lessons for Each Level

Elementary 2

1. One True God
2. Daniel
3. A Guide For Young Christians

Junior 1 & 2

1. One True God
2. 1 Timothy
3. A Guide For Young Christians
4. Standing Strong In The Tide

Senior

1. One True God
2. Romans 1-8
3. Standing Strong In The Tide
4. Act As A Christian Today

A Word to the instructors:

LESSON DIVISION

We recommend the above lessons for each respective class level. If you would like to use lessons other than those recommended for the age level, please make appropriate modifications when necessary.

ASSIGNMENTS/QUIZZES

Please be reminded that assignments and quizzes are NOT merely means to keep your students busy. Rather, they serve as a tool to reinforce what you have taught them and a way to assess how much your students know about the subject. Therefore, be sure to give your students feedback, as soon as possible, on all the assignments and quizzes so that they may learn from their works.

QUESTIONS

Questions are provided at the end of each lesson. These are divided into three levels of difficulty. Questions in level 1 are informational and students can usually find the answers from reading the text. Questions in level 2 require some explanation. Questions in level 3 involve analysis, comparison, or application. Depending on the class level you are teaching, you may use any combination of questions from each difficulty level. We advise that you assign more level 1 and 2 questions to Elementary 2 students and more level 2 and 3 questions for older students.

Every lesson can be tailored to a specific class depending on how you mix and match the questions.

GROUP DISCUSSION/ACTIVITY

We encourage the students to be involved in the class as much as possible through group discussions. If possible, you may ask other instructors or adult counselors to participate in the group discussion as well. Group reports or presentations can help your students remember the material better. At the same time, they provide opportunities to foster fellowship and cooperative learning.

If the group discussion or activity is not possible for any reason, you may modify it into an individual writing assignment.

THE WORLD. CHRIST WAS REFERRED TO AS GOD BECAUSE HIS STATUS IS MERELY SECOND TO GOD, AND HIS POWERS WERE ALL GIVEN BY GOD. THIS ARIAN FOLLOWING WAS PRONOUNCED TO BE A CULT IN THE COUNCIL OF NICAIA HELD IN 325 A.D.

C. UNITARIANS

THEY DENOUNCED THE ARIAN PRACTICE OF WORSHIPPING CHRIST AS GOD BECAUSE THEY REGARDED CHRIST TO BE MERELY A CREATED MAN WHO HAD A SPECIAL, CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD. THEY PROPOSED THAT HUMANS CANNOT WORSHIP THOSE WHO ARE CREATED, NO MATTER HOW HIGH A STATUS THEY MAY HAVE. THEY DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THE HOLY SPIRIT IS GOD, BUT ONLY REGARDED IT AS A MOTIVATING FORCE THAT CAME FROM GOD. THEY EMPHASIZED THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE GOD.

D. DOCTRINE OF TRINITY

IN 325 A.D., DURING THE COUNCIL OF NICAIA, THE MAIN TOPIC OF DISCUSSION WAS: ARIUS' REJECTION OF THE IDEA OF EVERLASTING BIRTH AND EXISTENCE, AND ATHANASIUS' STRONG INSISTENCE UPON IT. ARIUS CLAIMED THAT THE SON WAS CREATED FROM NOTHING, BUT ATHANASIUS PROPOSED THAT THE SON WAS BORN FROM THE INNER ESSENCE OF GOD. ARIUS BELIEVED THAT THE SON AND THE FATHER WERE NOT HOMOGENEOUS, WHILE ATHANASIUS ARGUED AND INSISTED THAT THEY WERE.

N O T E S

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THE CONCEPT OF TRINITY MAY BE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS:

1. In the Bible, three different figures were referred to as God.
2. Each of these three figures in the Bible have clearly been manifested to have a unique position and status.
3. The three positions of God's true essence are relevant today as well as in the everlasting future.
4. The idea of three in one does not mean that there are three Gods.
5. The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are all equal in status and they are mutually dependent for existence; Father cannot be without Son, Son cannot be without Father, Spirit can not be without Father and Son.

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N O T E S



Bible Character

DANIEL

“And behold, a hand touched me and set me trembling on my hands and knees. And he said to me, ‘O Daniel, man greatly beloved, give heed to the words that I speak to you, and stand upright, for now I have been sent to you.’ While he was speaking this word to me, I stood up trembling.

Again one having the appearance of a man touched me and strengthened me. And he said, “O man greatly beloved, fear not, peace be with you; be strong and of good courage.”

(Dan 10:10, 11, 18, 19a)

I. BACKGROUND

A. MEANING OF “DANIEL”: “GOD IS MY JUDGE”

1. There were two other “Daniels” in the Bible:
 - a. David’s second son (1 Chr 3:1; 2 Sam 3:3)
 - b. A priest during the Babylonian Captivity (Ezra 8:2; Neh 10:6)
2. The prophet Daniel was also called “Belteshazzar,” meaning “His life is protected” (Dan 1:7; Ps 34:7, 15).

N O T E S



B. AN ISREALITE FROM A ROYAL AND NOBLE FAMILY, WITHOUT ANY PHYSICAL DEFECT, HANDSOME, SHOWING APTITUDE FOR EVERY KIND OF LEARNING, WELL INFORMED, QUICK TO UNDERSTAND, AND QUALIFIED TO SERVE IN THE KING’S PALACE (DAN 1:3, 4)

C. TIME OF HIS WORK WAS FROM 606 TO 536 B.C.

1. Daniel served during the reigns of Kings Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar of Babylon and Darius and Cyrus of Persia.
2. This coincided with the reigns of Kings Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah of Judah.

II. DANIEL – A MAN OF AN EXCELLENT SPIRIT

A. HE WAS A RIGHTEOUS MAN (EZEK 14:14; DAN 6:22)

1. Full of wisdom, yet upright and just (Dan 5:11; Ezek 28:3; Mt 10:16)
2. Neither cunning nor crafty – the major reasons why the serpent was used by Satan (Gen 3:1)

B. THEY REMAINED FRIENDS DURING TIMES OF ADVERSITY (PROV 17:17)

- 1. Giving mutual encouragement
- 2. Likened to sharpened swords (Prov 27:17)

C. THEY WERE DANIEL'S PRAYING PARTNERS (DAN 2:17, 18; ACTS 3:1, 16:25; ECCL 4:9, 10, 12)

D. THEY WERE TRUE WARRIORS (DAN 3:16-18);

- 1. They were persecuted and who suffered for righteousness' sake (Mt 5:10-12).
- 2. They received great rewards because of the abundance of God (Isa 63:9; 2 Cor 4:16-18).

IV. A PROPHET OF MANLY FAITH

A. DANIEL RESOLVED NOT TO DEFILE HIMSELF (DAN 1:8)

- 1. He guarded strictly against the idols and immoralities of Babylon.
- 2. Those who determine to keep the commandments shall surely obtain God's special care and grace (Col 3:5; Prov 4:23-27).
- 3. He who has suffered in his body is done away with sin (1 Pet 4:1; Heb 4:15).



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- 4. By determining to keep one's faith, God will provide special care and blessings in times of need (Dan 1:14-21).

B. A PRAYING PROPHET

- 1. He relied on God in all matters, through prayer and supplication (Dan 2:17, 18, 6:10, 11; Phil 4:6, 7; 1 Pet 5:7).
- 2. He prayed earnestly three times a day (Dan 6:10, 11; Ps 55:17).
- 3. He led a consistent life of prayer for seventy-two years.
- 4. When he was over eighty years old, he was still was able to pray three times a day, even fasting (Dan 9:1-4, 10:12; Deut 9:18-20; Lk 2:36, 37).

V. FULL OF SPIRITUAL GIFTS AND WISDOM

A. HE WAS INTELLIGENT AND KNOWLEDGEABLE (DAN 1:17; 1 COR 12:8; ISA 11:2)

B. HE SAW NUMEROUS VISIONS AND DREAMS (DAN 1:17; JOEL 2:28, 29) AND KNEW THEIR INTERPRETATIONS (DAN 5:12)

C. HE UNDERSTOOD THE PLANS OF GOD CONCERNING THE WORLD (DAN 10:12; COL 1:9)

- 1. A result of daily earnest prayer and constant fasting

VI. A SUCCESSFUL MAN

- A. HE WENT FROM A SLAVE TO MINISTER OF RELIGION, AND FINALLY TO PRIME MINISTER; HE WITNESSED FOR THE LORD IN TWO GREAT EMPIRES – BABYLON AND PERSIA
- B. A NOBLE VESSEL DURING THE TIME OF ISRAEL'S DESOLATION; ONE OF THE THREE MAJOR PROPHETS (2 TIM 2:20-22)
- C. A PROPHET GREATLY LOVED BY GOD (DAN 10:10, 11, 18, 19)

QUESTIONS

- 1a. How can we tell that Daniel was humble?
- 1b. How did Daniel's three friends help him?
- 1c. What did Daniel do to keep his faith?
- 2a. What would Daniel do if he had followed the customs and trends of the Babylonians?
- 2b. Why do you think Daniel was able to remain humble even when he had high status, power, and gifts?
- 2c. Why do you think Daniel did not complain to God when he was thrown into the lion's den?
- 3a. How was Joseph similar to Daniel?

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- 3b. Name other Bible characters who were able to stand firm in their faith and keep their holiness in the face of persecution and threat. What is the common factor among these great people of God?

GROUP DISCUSSION/ACTIVITY

DANIEL-WANNA-BE

Objective: Use letter writing to reflect on how to become more like Daniel.

- a) On the space provided in your book or on a separate sheet of paper, write a letter to your best friend and share what you have learned about Daniel.
- b) You may choose one or both of the following to write about:
 - What do you admire the most about Daniel and why do you admire him? What do you intend to do or change about yourself to be more like Daniel?
 - List ten things you do daily. How would you do these things differently if you were Daniel? Explain why you would change.
- c) After everyone is finished, ask volunteers to share their letters.
- d) Conclude and pray.

Topic General

ROMANS (1-8)

SIN, JUSTIFICATION AND SANCTIFICATION

I. INTRODUCTION (1:1-15)

A. THE SENDER AND THE RECIPIENT (1:2-7)

1. The sender (1:1-2)
2. The humanity and divinity of Jesus (1:3-5)
3. The recipient (1:6-7)

B. THANKSGIVINGS AND WISHES (1:8-15)

1. Thanksgiving (1:8-9)
2. Desire to spread gospel to Rome (1:10-15)

II. THEME: "THE RIGHTEOUS SHALL LIVE BY FAITH" (1:16-17)

A. THE GOSPEL PROVIDES SALVATION TO ALL WHO BELIEVE (1:16)

1. Jews first (Jn 4:22)
2. Gentiles second (Acts 13:46; Rom 11:17-24)

B. THE RIGHTEOUS SHALL LIVE BY FAITH

1. The righteous do not live by deeds alone.
2. OT Prophecy (Hab 2:4)

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III. THE UNRIGHTEOUSNESS OF MANKIND (1:18-3:20)

A. SINS OF THE GENTILES

1. Ungodliness (1:18-32)
2. Homosexuality (1:26-27)
3. Unrighteousness (1:28-32)

B. SINS OF THE JEWS (2:1-3:8)

1. God's judgment toward the Jews (2:1-5)
2. The righteous judgment (2:6-16)
3. A true Jew is one inwardly (2:17-29).
4. The advantage of the Jews will not change God's righteousness (3:1-8).

C. WE ARE ALL SINNERS (3:9-20)

1. Both Jews and Gentiles are sinners (3:9-18).
2. All are under judgment (3:19).
3. One cannot be justified by works of the law (3:20).

- b. Offer the parts of our bodies as instruments of righteousness (v. 13b).
 - c. Sin will have no dominion over us (v. 14).
3. Slaves of righteousness and slaves of sin (6:15-23)
- a. God's grace is not an excuse for us to sin (v. 15).
 - b. Which one are you enslaved by? (v. 16).
 - c. Be the slave of righteousness (vv. 17-18).
 - d. Offer our body parts to be enslaved by righteousness (vv. 19-20).
 - e. Slaves to sin and in death (v. 21).
 - f. Slaves to God receive eternal life (vv. 22-23).

B. ABSOLVED FROM CONDEMNATION OF THE LAW (7:1-25)

- 1. Limitations of the law (7:1-6)
- 2. The law cannot set man free from sin (vv. 7-13).
- 3. The flesh on its own cannot overcome sin (7:14-25).

C. LIVE BY THE POWER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT (8:1-39)

- 1. Freedom in Christ (8:1-11)
- 2. With the spirit, put to death the deeds of the body (8:12-17).
- 3. Glorification (8:18-39)

NOTES



QUESTIONS

- 1a. What is the meaning of 1:17 "The righteous shall live by faith"?
- 1b. Why is God angry at gentiles (1:18)?
- 1c. Since we are all sinners before God, how can we be justified?
- 1d. What happens once we are justified?
- 2a. Why did God give up on some of the people (1:24, 26, 28)? What does that mean to you?
- 2b. What can we learn from Abraham's faith?
- 2c. Why do we have to be baptized?
- 2d. What do we have to do to be sanctified?
- 3a. Explain why deeds are important even though the Bible says that the righteous shall live by faith.
- 3b. Once we are justified, why do we need to be sanctified?
- 3c. Why did Paul experience such a great conflict in 7:14-24?

B. SPIRITUAL CULTIVATION AND ORDER AMONG BELIEVERS.

- 1. Brothers (v. 8)
 - a. Do not be easily angered (Heb 12:15; Prov 16:32; Eph 4:26-27; Ps 37:8).
 - b. Do not argue (Prov 20:3; 2 Tim 2:14).
 - c. Emphasize holiness (Heb 12:14; 2 Cor 7:1; Gal 5:23-24).
 - d. Pray often (Eph 6:18-19; 2 Thess 2:13).
- 2. Sisters
 - a. Be humble, have self-control, and perform good deeds (Prov 14:1; 1 Pet 3:1-2)
 - b. Dress in modest apparel (v. 9; 1 Pet 3:3; Prov 31:30)
 - c. Learn in silence, with all submission (v. 11; 1 Cor 11:3; Eph 5:22-24; Lk 1: 38, 46-48)
 - d. Should neither rebuke nor have authority over men (vv. 12-14; 1 Cor 14:34-35; Lk 2:36-37; Tit 2:5; 1 Pet 3:1)
 - e. Faith, love, holiness, and self-control result in blessing (v. 15).

III. CHAPTER 3: ASSIGNMENT OF HOLY WORKS

A. MOTIVES (v. 1)

- 1. Desirous of doing good works (v. 1)



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- 2. Willing to be a public servant (1 Cor 9:19; 1 Pet 5:2-4; Acts 20:28-30)
- 3. Willing to suffer for the Lord (2 Cor 11:23-33, 6:1-10, 4:7-11; 1 Pet 4:1-2)

B. APPOINTMENT OF ELDERS

- 1. Overseers and elders (Acts 20:28; 1 Tim 5:17)
- 2. Qualifications of elder:
 - a. Personal qualifications: Blameless (Tit 1:7; Ps 101:2), temperate (Tit 2:2), sensible and with self-control (2 Pet 1:6), respectful (1 Tim 2:2), hospitable (Rom 12:13), able teachers (1 Cor 12:28), not drunkards (Prov 23:31; Eph 5:18), not violent but gentle (Tit 3:2), not quarrelsome (2 Tim 2:24, 25), and not greedy (1 Pet 5:2; 1 Tim 6:10).
 - b. Family life: faithful husbands (Mt 19:4-6; Tit 1:6), able to manage their own house (Tit 1:6), and train their children to be obedient (Eph 6:1; Ps 128:3).
 - c. Spiritual requirements: mature faith (2 Tim 2:15; Gal 1:6-10), filled with the Holy Spirit (Acts 6:3), not a new believer (v. 6), and able to teach others (Acts 20:28-31; 1 Tim 4:16).
 - d. Well spoken of by non-believers (Acts 16:2; 1 Pet 3:13-16)

C. APPOINTMENT OF DEACONS (VV. 8-13)

- 1. Original meaning of a deacon is "one who is willing to help"; "a servant".

- Make a list of other things you would like to change so that you may become a godly person.

g) Conclude and pray.

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3. Love our family members (Ps 133:1; Prov 17:17).
4. Study diligently (Eph 5:16; Prov 23:25).
5. Work faithfully and conscientiously (Gen 39:2-6; Dan 6:4-5; Eph 4:28).
6. Serve God with zeal (3 Jn 4; 1 Jn 2:14-17).
7. Guide our parents to believe in Christ if they don't believe (Acts 16:31; Mk 5:19; Josh 2:12-13; Rom 9:1-3).

II. SCHOOL LIFE

A. THE PURPOSE OF EDUCATION

1. To live a stable and useful life
2. To improve mankind
3. To save souls: We can use our education to serve in the work of evangelism (Mt 22:37-46; Acts 7:22, 22:1-3; Dan 1:17-21)

B. WAYS TO PURSUE EDUCATION

1. Respect and learn from the teachers (Acts 22:3).
2. Find a good environment.
3. Find a study partner (Dan 1:17-20, 2:17-18; Prov 27:17).
4. Pray to God for wisdom (1 Kgs 3:10-13; Dan 1:17-20; Jas 1:5-6).

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C. SHINE THE LIGHT FOR CHRIST

Most people go through sixteen years of education from grade school to college. In this period of time, if we can be steadfast in our faith, obey God's commandments and witness the gospel of salvation for Him, then we have become a vessel of God. We should rely on God to do good work to glorify Him, and to bring our friends to believe in Christ.

1. Honesty – The basis of moral character is honesty. Jesus said, "God is a spirit, and those who worship Him must worship in spirit and truth" (Jn 4:24). The Bible says, "Let not loyalty and faithfulness forsake you..." (Prov 3:3). We ought to be honest in words and in deeds; do not tell lies, do not cheat on tests, do not be greedy. Instead, be pure and holy (Gen 39:9; Prov 15:3; Jer 16:17; Eph 5:3-4, 4:29).
2. Love – Honesty and love are the two greatest virtues (Prov 3:3). Apostle Paul said, "Knowledge puffs up, but love builds up" (1 Cor 8:1). We should show the love of Christ to our friends in school by caring for them and helping them in all aspects. They will see Christ's love through us and be drawn to come and know Christ (1 Cor 13:1-7; Mt 5:13-16; Phil 2:14-16).
3. Prayer – Apostle Paul said, "I planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the growth" (1 Cor 3:6). We may do everything possible, but without the help of God, our work is in vain. Besides planting the seeds and watering, we also need to pray to God to work with us and open people's hearts to accept Him.

- 2) Some of your non-believing relatives are visiting again. They are bossy, inconsiderate, and they annoy you all the time.

School life

- 1) Some of your schoolmates are chatting together. They are criticizing and making fun of their parents, teachers, and some other students in class.
- 2) Your best friend in school wants you to return a favor you owe him/her. It involves doing something you know your parents won't approve of.

Spiritual life

- 1) It is Friday night. Some of your friends are asking you to go out to do something fun.
- 2) You have a test and a project due tomorrow and are not quite prepared for them. You also have not done your RE assignment which involves reading three chapters of the Bible and praying for 15 minutes.

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C. STEADFASTNESS OF FAITH

1. Be rooted (Isa 27:6, 37:31; Col 2:6, 7).
 - a. Know the true God (Prov 9;10; Hos 6:3).
 - b. Understand and believe the Bible (2 Tim 3:14-17; Heb 4:2).
 - c. Know the Lord Jesus (Eph 1:17-19; 2 Tim 1:12).
 - d. Know the True Church (Eph 2:19; 1 Tim 3:15).
 - e. Live according to the words of the Lord (Mt 7:24-27; Jas 1:22-25, 2:14-26).
2. Immovability (Col 1:23)
 - a. Joseph was not affected by the evil-doings of his brothers (Gen 37:2). He was not influenced by the lustful and luxurious life in the palace of Egypt (Gen 39:7-12).
 - b. Job remained unchanged in all circumstances: wealth or poverty, prosperity or adversity, health or illness. His faith and loyalty to God never changed (Job 1:1-2:10).
3. Trustworthy examples who were firm, stable, and faithful (Lk 16:10, 11; 1 Cor 4:1, 2)
 - a. David (1 Sam 16:11, 17:34-37)
 - b. Samuel (1 Sam 12:1-5, 16:11)
 - c. Moses (Num 12:7, 8; Heb 3:5)
 - d. Paul (1 Tim 1:12; 2 Tim 2:2)

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4. Spiritual maturity (Lk 8:14; Heb 5:12-6:1)
 - a. Attain the perfect measurement of the fullness of Christ (Eph 4:13).
 - b. Have the spiritual understanding and wisdom to discern between good and evil (Phil 1:9-11).
 - c. Fully understand God's will (Col 1:9, 10).

D. THE CONSISTENT FAITH

1. Unchangeable faith (Heb 4:14)
2. Unchangeable love (Rom 8:35-39; Rev 2:4)
3. Unchangeable zeal (Rom 11:11; Heb 10:25; Rev 3:14-16)
4. Faithful to the point of death (Rev 2:10, 11)
5. A lifetime (Ps 27:4; Isa 38:20)

II. SPIRITUAL CHARACTER REQUIRED

Set an example for the believers in speech, in life, in love, in faith and in purity (1 Tim 4:12).

A. HOLINESS (1 COR 6:9, 10, 18-20, 7:1; 2 COR 7:1; 1 THESS 4:3-8)

1. In thoughts (Prov 4:23; Jer 4:4, 14; Mt 5:27-29)
2. Of eyes (Job 31:1, 4; Prov 4:25)

